

The Horse is Still the King

The Rider and Driver, published in its issue for March 14, twenty-eight replies from team owners of Philadelphia as to their experience with auto trucks compared with horses. These replies appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers. We select fourteen of them, though all were to the same effect:

Kolb Baking Company—Work 100 horses, six autos; no trouble at all with the horses, and you cannot make that assertion too strong; all sorts of trouble with the autos; bought more horses today.

Frelhofer Baking Company—Two hundred and eighty-four horses, twenty autos; every horse working except three; most of the autos out of repair.

Gimbel Bros.—Two hundred and seventy-six horses at work, eleven automobiles; have not had an unsuccessful trip with the horses during the storm, nor a successful one with the autos.

United States Express Company—Two hundred and fifty-nine horses; no trucks, and best of all, not going to have any; have profited by the experience others are having with their trucks.

N. Snellenburg & Co.—One hundred and twenty-eight horses at work, fifteen trucks. All horse delivery made satisfactory. Many of the trucks had to be unloaded and towed home.

National Biscuit Company—Ninety-three horses, no trucks. Horses so satisfactory no danger of us substituting them.

D. B. Martin & Co.—One hundred and twelve horses, fourteen trucks. The trucks absolutely worthless during the snow storm; horses working every day.

S. & S. Beef Company—Twenty-eight horses. All at work; had three trucks, but found them so undependable and so thoroughly misrepresented, returned them.

Samuel Bell Sons—Eighty horses, two trucks. No trouble at all with the horses; trucks very unsatisfactory, get stuck nearly every time they go out in the storm; horses much the better.

John J. Felin & Co.—Ninety-seven horses, one truck. Horses out every day, truck in the shop every other day cost as much to run the truck as eight horses.

Peter Cavanaugh—Eighty horses, one truck. Horses can make delivery anywhere; truck a source of trouble and expense since the day I purchased it. Would that it would jump overboard or burn itself up without doing any other damage; no more trucks for me, but resolve to stick to horses, as I could always use them to great advantage.

James Irvin—Two hundred horses. All at work during the storm; no auto trucks, and what is more, will not have any; saw too many good fellows go broke trying to keep them up. You would want to be a millionaire to pay repair bills on them.

Atlantic Refining Company—Two hundred and fifty horses working, ten auto trucks. Trucks not doing any good, cost much more to operate them than horses; absolutely worthless in the storm.

Adams Express Company—The auto delivery is much more expensive than the horse-drawn vehicles; found it necessary to equip all our autos with shovels in order to dig machines out of snow when occasion required.

We reproduce these statements, not because we do not wish that the auto truck could do the work of the draft horse and free him from his heavy burdens, but because of the falsity of the assertions so recklessly made on every hand that the auto truck is driving the horse out of existence. These statements, and the nonsense written about the vanishing of the horse from our streets, are not only the ace of the testimony of men who know, but also in the face of the gov-

ernment reports as to the number of horses in the country. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 575, February 7, 1914, there were in 1880 .21 of a horse to each inhabitant of the United States. In 1900 the percentage was .24, in 1910 it was .22, in 1914 it was .21. But the per capita number of all farm animals has decreased since 1900. In horses the decrease in the past four years has been 3.5 per cent; in milch cows 4.4 per cent; in all cattle 19.2 per cent.

Consider such figures as the following and then compare them with the same figures for horses. In 1880 there was .72 of a beef animal to each inhabitant; in 1900, the per cent was .89; in 1914, .57. In 1880 there was .25 of a milch cow to each inhabitant; in 1900, .23; in 1914, .21 per cent.

It is greatly to the interest of the auto truck companies, to advertise their trucks to the discredit of the horse. It is time the horse men and the harness and carriage men, who report a constantly improving business, combined to give the horse at least a fair chance to be heard. Appos of all this a large concern doing business in Brookline, Massachusetts employing several hundred horses, told us that during the recent storm, their three auto trucks collapsed on the road, that horses had to be sent to deliver the goods they had started with and to haul the trucks in under cover.

The horse is here in larger numbers in Boston than ever, and in larger numbers on the farms of Massachusetts than ever (see Farmers Bulletin 575), and while we could wish him freed from slavery and oppression, we purpose to continue to plan for his presence and his better lot as man's most faithful and valuable servant.—F. H. R., in Dumb Animals.

ADVERTISEMENT NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Office of City Recorder,
Logan, Utah, April 28, 1914

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until five o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of May, 1914, for the construction of concrete street pavement in street paving districts No. 1 and 2, including about 13,000 cubic yards grading; 45,000 square yards of cement concrete paving; 15,500 lineal feet of concrete curbs and gutters, 35,000 square feet of concrete sidewalks, 2,200 lineal feet of reinforced concrete waterways.

Instructions to bidders together with plans, profiles, specifications, and forms for proposal, contract and bond can be obtained from Roy Bullen, city engineer, upon a payment of five (\$5.00) dollars, which amount will be refunded upon the return of the specifications, plans, etc., in good condition.

Th right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive minor defects. The contract price for such work is to be paid in special tax warrants of Logan City, payable in ten equal annual installments, under the provisions of title 13, Chapter 16, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907 and Acts Amendment thereto.

The contract price for street intersections will be paid by Logan City from the general fund.

By order of city commissioners,
WM. EVANS JR.,
Ex-Officio City Recorder.

—Adv.

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ritter Bros Drug Co.—Advertisement.

Advertising Pays Large Dividends

Wild Neighbors and Ourselves

By Enos A. Mills

One winter a pair of rabbits occasionally played in front of my window. Noticing this, I placed food for them by their playground and in a short time they came daily to feed and to play for me. Lively plays they had. Often they raced in small circles, in the midst of this circling one would stop and stand erect for a moment and then circle while the other stood. They counter marched and counter leaped; in this leaping they paced midway in the air. With all possible speed they leaped back and forth, each apparently trying to alight in the spot from which the other leaped and then to wheel and instantly leap back. Sometimes one fooled the other by pretending to leap without doing so. Following a turn of this kind they jumped high, almost straight up, and as they faced or met in mid air each tried to grab or to push the other. They danced eagerly, slowly rotating; they went thru a kind of a stationary gallop, occasionally rising on hind legs to advance stiffly two or three steps.

One day they spied me watching through the window. For nearly half a minute they froze and watched me. As I did not move they presently went on with their play. After this we became better acquainted. I stood outside to watch them. At first far off, then closer, and finally within a few yards. Toward the close of winter they came regularly into my cabin and ate off the floor. They declined to be touched, but this too could have been accomplished with a little longer acquaintance. But spring days came and they went off into the willows.

After giving years of encouragement, I succeeded in getting the weary Blighorn or mountain sheep to feed play and at last to lie down close to my cabin. Finally, during a deep snow, I took a photograph of the leader of the flock at introductory nearness. Of course this close picture was secured through the aid of deep snow and the help which came from hunger and the friendship formerly shown. Anyone can make friends with birds and animals. This is made much easier if all the people in the neighborhood are friendly to wild folk.

Most birds and animals appear to desire human society. Birds leave the seclusion of the forest to build by the roadside where people pass. Other kinds of little feathered folk have deserted old nesting scenes and now nest by human homes. Robins, wrens, and bluebirds confidently raise their families in the scene where the children romp and play.

Birds may come for better food opportunities and increased safety from enemies, but it is also plain that many birds come chiefly to satisfy their desire for human society. It has often been demonstrated that shy, well fed birds and animals are hoping and waiting for friendly advances on our part. Kindness and food will make most wild folk our friends. Wild neighbors are glad of the opportunity to call on us whether we break bread or not. They are also glad to have friendly calls returned.

Birds and animals have individuality. A recognition of this fact will make acquaintance with wild life more intimate. Food, kindness, also speaking to animals in the universal language, kind tones, are all means of promoting acquaintance but the recognition of individuality means intimate understanding.

Most wild life is wild from necessity and not from desire. In the past only the wary escaped with their lives and only the wild left descendants. Many animals have triumphantly survived man's recent increased aggressiveness by becoming more alert and wary; by changing their habits. Formerly master of all, the grizzly used to be eye; in sight; now it is difficult

to see him. The wolf and the beaver have almost ceased old time daylight activity and now make a living mostly by night.

How little we have known of the real character of animals! Woefully we have misunderstood them. Even today the general opinion of wild animals is that they are undesirable citizens. This bad opinion is based on myths. Stories told by those who did not know or who do not know; careless observers and incompetent witnesses, and hunters who usually are prejudiced and generally not well informed are not good sources from which to form conclusions concerning the character of wild life.

For ages the large carnivorous animals have been considered ferocious. Strictly speaking, none of the animals in the United States are ferocious—they do not make wanton attacks on man. Our bears, lions and wolves fight only in self defense or for the protection of their young. Domestic animals and human beings will also fight under these conditions. In this connection it may be well to remember that each year a number of people are killed and injured by domestic animals, and also by people themselves. Any kind of life may be demoralized. In the Yellowstone a bear is occasionally demoralized by improper feeding and by being harassed by people. Like causes demoralize domestic animals and human also. All this demoralization can be prevented.

It is helpful to be acquainted with wild life. And it is encouraging to see a steadily growing interest in the great outdoors. A deep snow formerly was followed by people old and young turning out to slaughter our neighbors of fur and feathers. But this year thousands of Boy Scouts and other people over the land went far afield during the snows not to kill but to feed and to rescue afflicted wild folk.

Our national parks and game preserves offer extraordinary opportunities for protecting wild life and also for extending our acquaintances with them. The possibilities of these places have not yet been realized. In addition to the parks and preserves which now exist others are needed. Here is a splendid opportunity for people old and young to render important public service in obtaining more state and national parks.—Dumb Animals.

HELPS KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

Everywhere people are taking Foley Kidney Pills, and are so satisfied they urge others to take them also. A. T. Kelly, McIntosh, Ala., says: "I recommend them to all who suffer from kidney troubles and backache, for they are fine. Best thing you can take for backache, weak back and rheumatism. Co-op Drug Co.—Advertisement."

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Which is Better, To Try An Experiment Or Profit By a Logan Citizen's Experience

Something new is an experiment. Must be proved to be as represented.

The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now supposing you had a bad back,

A lame, weak, or aching one, Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so called cures.

Endorsed by strangers from far away places.

It is different when the endorsement comes from home.

Easy to prove local testimony.

Read this Logan case:

T. B. Davis, proprietor, Depot Store, 22 South Sixth West street, Logan, Utah, says: I use Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally and always get good results. I am confident that this remedy is an excellent one and I never hesitate to tell my friends about it. You may continue to publish my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Price 50 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Davis had. Foster Milburn Co., proprietors, Buffalo, New York.—Advertisement.

Sallow complexion is due to a torpid liver. HERBINE purifies and strengthens the liver and bowels and restores the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Price 50c. Sold by Ritter Bros Drug Co.—Advertisement.

Idleness From Sickness. A man between twenty and thirty loses on an average of only five and a half days a year from illness, but between fifty and sixty he loses about twenty days annually.

HERE THEY ARE AGAIN; POCKETS IN MILADY'S NEW TAILORED SKIRT.



Skirts with pockets are again the mode. Witness the pictured suit of serge, which is quite mannish in its suggestion. The blouse, which really serves the purpose of a waistcoat, is of satin striped material and fastens jauntily at one side under a fancy frog.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Following is the new mail schedule at Logan, Utah, post office on account of the new time card of the Oregon Short Line, effective Sunday, June 15, 1913.

CLOSING OF MAILS

East, West, North and South 7:30 a. m. 2:15 p. m.
Preston Branch, North 10:40 a. m. 7:15 p. m.
Branch Loop South, Hyrum, Wellsville, etc. 2:10 p. m.
Providence and Millville, via R. F. D. 9:30 a. m.
Benson and King, (except Sunday) 9:30 a. m.
R. F. D. 1 College Ward (except Sunday) 9:30 a. m.
R. F. D. 2 North Logan (except Sunday) 9:30 a. m.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS

East, West, North and South 11:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
Preston Branch 8:20 a. m. 3:00 p. m.
Branch Loop, Wellsville, Hyrum, etc. 11:40 a. m.
Providence and Millville 4:30 p. m.
Benson and King (except Sunday) 4:00 p. m.
R. F. D. 1 College Ward 4:30 p. m.
R. F. D. 2 Greenville, North Logan 1:00 p. m.

All windows at the post office are closed on Sundays the entire day.

General delivery, stamp and carrier windows are open on holidays from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m.

Only two dispatches are made on Sundays: Main line, all points, 7:30 a. m.; Preston Branch, North, 7:15 p. m.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH ODELL, Postmaster.

PURE FOOD IN THE HOME

In any PURE FOOD SHOW in the world, beer would take all honors as the most perfect product.

It is made from the finest grains and purest water, by master artisans and chemists, bottled under perfectly sanitary conditions and pasteurized.

No other article coming into your home is so thoroughly safeguarded in its making.

"—better by test than all the rest."

Write for price list Order direct from
Becker Brewing & Malting Co.
Ogden, Utah

BECK'S BEST